DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 352 958 IR 054 305

AUTHOR Baxter, Anne Maria
TITLE History of Medicine: A Reference Guide.
PUB DATE Nov 91
NOTE 61p.; Master's Thesis, Kent State University.
PUB TYPE Dissertations/Theses - Practicum Papers (043) -- Reference Materials - Bibliographies (13.)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Annotated Bibliographies; Biographies; Books; Databases; *History; *Medicine; Organizations (Groups); Periodicals; Reference Materials; *Social History

ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography lists almost 100 items. It focuses on materials on the social aspects of the history of medicine published after 1981 because there is no other bibliography that does so. The research design relies on the bibliographic method. The end-product is a systematic, enumerative bibliography. The guide includes 13 general reference works; 3 guides; 9 bibliographies; 12 biographies; 8 dictionaries and encyclopedias; 6 indexes and online services; 3 directories; 33 monographs on social aspects of medicine; 5 periodicals; and 5 associations. (KRN)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)

☐ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

ED352958

HISTORY OF MEDICINE: A REFERENCE GUIDE

A Master's Research Paper submitted to the
Kent State University School of Library Science
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree Master of Library Science

by

Anne Maria Baxter

November, 1991

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
Anne Maria Baxter

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

12054305

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ABSTRACT

A review of the literature regarding the history of medicine reveals that there is now an emphasis being placed on the social aspects of the history of medicine. This new trend is reflected in the material being published today on the topic. However, existing bibliographic works do not cover material published after 1981.

This project is not intended to be a complete bibliography of works published after 1981. It is intended to be a reference guide to sources in the history of medicine and will include general reference works, selected general works related to the history of medicine, and current works dealing with the social aspects of the history of medicine. The general reference works include indexes, abstracts, online services, encyclopedias, dictionaries, biographical sources, bibliographic sources and guides. There is a separate section for periodicals and reviewing sources and another for organizations.

The research design relies on the bibliographic method. The end-product is a systematic, enumerative bibliography consisting of the elements described above. The entries in the bibliography are annotated.

11205430S

Master's Research Paper by

Anne Maria Baxter

A.A.S., Youngstown State University, 1978

A.B., Youngstown State University, 1989

M.L.S., Kent State University, 1991

Approved by

Adviser Lois Buttlar Date 11-15-91

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION 1

II. LITERATURE REVIEW..... 3

III. METHODOLOGY..... 7
LIMITATIONS..... 9

IV. INFORMATION SOURCES
General Works..... 10
Reference Sources..... 19
Medicine and Society..... 35

V. PERIODICALS..... 52

VI. ASSOCIATIONS..... 54

ENDNOTES..... 56

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to Dr. Lois Buttlar for her advice and assistance in the preparation of this project. I would also like to thank my husband, Grover, who has supported and assisted me in so many ways throughout the course of my education.

I

INTRODUCTION

Today's society is accustomed to "instant" everything. The focus is on quickly prepared meals, decreasing the amount of time spent traveling from location to location, and, of course, "instant information". Individuals expect immediate answers to their questions, no matter how complex the question is. After all, the query needs only to be entered into the magic computer and out pops the answer.

In such a society, the emphasis is on the present and the future. The past is archaic and boring and there is really no need to study it. Convincing individuals that there is a need to study the past because it is relevant to the present and the future is indeed a difficult task. Such is the task of the medical historian. Medicine's primary focus is on teaching the latest diagnostic methods and the latest methods of treatment. There is little time spared for the study of medical history. However, a review of the recent literature on the history of medicine reveals that there is an effort being made to justify spending time learning about medicine's past. The emphasis is not on who discovered what and when they discovered it--which is about as boring as memorizing dates--but on the relationship between

medical practice and society. Medicine does not exist in its own vacuum, but has political, social, cultural, and economic impact as well. This new emphasis on the relationship between society and medicine is reflected in the literature dealing with the history of medicine being written today.[1]

There is, however, a problem that has arisen with this new volume of material that is being published. The problem is access. None of the existing medical bibliographies located in the literature search for this project cover material published about the history of medicine after 1981. There are indexes that include references to monographic works, but since the history of medicine is an interdisciplinary topic, several indexes must be consulted to locate material. It would be much more convenient for the researcher if such material could be located in one work.

Although the need for such a work is recognized, this project is not an attempt to produce a complete bibliography of works dealing with the history of medicine published after 1981. The project is a reference guide to sources in the history of medicine and includes a section dealing with recently published works regarding the social aspects of the history of medicine.

II

LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature search for this project was conducted in Sheehy's Guide to Reference Books (10th ed.), Index Medicus (1986-1991), Bibliography of the History of Medicine (1980-1989), Bibliographic Index (1981-1991), America: History and Life (1984-1991), Historical Abstracts (1984-1991), Humanities Index (1981-1991), Subject Guide to Books in Print (1991-1992), American Reference Books Annual (Littleton, CO: Libraries Unlimited, 1981-1991), the OPAC's (online public access catalogs) at Kent State University, Northeastern Ohio Universities College of Medicine, and Youngstown State University, and OCLC. The search terms used were "history of medicine", "medicine--history", "medicine, history of", "medicine (practice)", and "medicine, historiography". The literature search covered the time period of January, 1981 to August, 1991.

The most recent bibliography located in the search was published in 1986 by Arthur Schlefman. Schlefman's work is entitled, History of Medicine: Reference and Research Subject Analysis With Bibliography.[2] It is an unannotated listing of reference books organized by subject. Only the title and author

are given in the citation. At the very beginning of the book is a list of "new, recent, and forthcoming publications" by title only. There is a bibliography of journal articles at the end of the work in which the bibliographic citation is complete. The major criticism of Schlefman's work is its confusing organization and incomplete citations.

Sheehy's Guide to Reference Books listed the most recent bibliography as Leslie T. Morton's A Medical Bibliography,[3] published in 1983. Morton's work was originally published in 1943 and has undergone four revisions. The fourth edition, which was available for examination, claims to include 760 new entries. However, the most recently cited work in the area of American history of medicine is 1976. Many of the entries of the original 1943 work have been retained. Although this is a valuable publication for the purpose of locating older works, it does not aid in locating new material. Furthermore, the work does not appear to have undergone any major revision.

Another recent bibliography was located using American Reference Books Annual. The work was written by Jonathon Erlen and published in 1984. It is entitled, The History of the Health Care Sciences and Health Care, 1700-1980: A Selective Annotated Bibliography.[4] The works are limited to English language sources, unlike Morton's work. Also, Erlen states in his introduction that all of the works cited in his bibliography are available through inter-library loan. The major criticism of Erlen's work is that it is organized using the 1980 MeSH subject

headings. Although this may have been an innovative approach at the time, it is not useful now. MeSH subject headings are frequently changed, as is indicated each publication of Index Medicus. Most libraries do not keep back issues of MeSH on the index tables for use. Also, there should be no need to look up subject headings so that a bibliography can be used. The work should be able to stand on its own.

Two other bibliographies, Bibliography of the History of Medicine,[5] published annually by the National Library of Medicine (U.S.) and Current Work in the History of Medicine: An International Bibliography,[6] published quarterly by the Wellcome Historical Medical Library, were also located. The National Library of Medicine s publication is primarily an index to journal articles dealing with the history of medicine, but does include references to chapters in books. According to Sheehy s annotation, the Bibliography of the History of Medicine, makes an effort not to duplicate material indexed in Current Work in the History of Medicine. Current Work in the History of Medicine does include a list of new books published on the history of medicine and science, according to Sheehy.

A search of Bibliographic Index (1981-1991) did not yield any citations to currently published bibliographies. The remaining indexes, Index Medicus, America: History and Life, Historical Abstracts, and Humanities Index, contain primarily citations to journal articles, but do include citations to book reviews. Encyclopedia Americana[7] and Encyclopedia Britannica[8]

were examined primarily for the bibliographies at the end of their articles on the history of medicine.

Searching the OPACs of the local university libraries (Youngstown State University, Kent State University, and Northeastern Ohio Universities College of Medicine) yielded citations to many works on the history of medicine. Two sources that were useful in providing information on works dealing with the social aspects of the history of medicine were the reviewing journals, the Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Health Sciences* and the Bulletin of the History of Medicine.[10]

III

METHODOLOGY

The research design for this project relies on the bibliographic method. The end-product is a systematic, enumerative bibliography of five parts.

The first part consists of general works on the history of medicine. The materials included in this section are those that are considered to be the most authoritative regarding the history of medicine. Part two contains reference sources to the history of medicine. It is comprised of indexes, abstracts, online sources, encyclopedias, dictionaries, biographical sources, bibliographic sources and guides. Part three includes selected, current works dealing with the social aspects of the history of medicine. Current works, for this project, are defined as those works published during the period 1981-1991. Part four includes periodicals and reviewing sources. Part five consists of organizations which have an interest in the history of medicine.

All entries are annotated. The annotations are based on a de visu examination of the works. However, in a few instances, due to the time limitations of this study and in cases where a work was not available for examination, annotations are

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

based on a review of the work. If an annotation is based on a review, its location is indicated in the entry for that work.

LIMITATIONS

The items included in this project are limited to English language works only. The items in Section IV, Medicine and Society have been limited to monographic materials published between 1981 and 1991. A final limitation of this study is that the search was confined to the local catalogs of Youngstown State University, Kent State University, and Northeastern Ohio Universities College of Medicine.

IV

INFORMATION SOURCES

General Works

The books listed in this section provide a general overview of the history of medicine. These are also considered to be the key works on the subject.

Ackerknecht, Erwin H. A Short History of Medicine. New York: Ronald Press, 1955; reprint, Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1982. 277 p.

Ackerknecht's work, A Short History of Medicine, is a brief volume which is intended to provide background information on the history of medicine to medical students, physicians, and the general reader. In addition to an introductory essay on the reasons to study medical history, the work contains twenty chapters which are organized chronologically.

The opening chapters focus on primitive man and his attempts to fight disease. The next section deals with the practice of medicine in ancient civilizations. The areas included in this discussion are Egypt, Babylon, Mexico, Peru, China, and India. Greek medicine is the next area of discussion, focusing on the relationship between physicians, philosophers, and religion, Hippocratic medicine, and Greek medicine in Alexandria and Rome. The next four chapters focus on the practice of medicine during the medieval period, the Renaissance, and the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Nineteenth century medicine is divided topically. These topics include clinical medicine, medical education, the basic sciences, microbiology, surgery and gynecology, public health, and the trend towards specialization in medicine. One chapter covers medicine in the United States prior to 1900. A final chapter focuses on medicine in the twentieth century.

This work includes an appendix which lists Nobel Prize winners in medicine and physiology from 1901-1981. The references in this text take the form of suggested readings which are listed at the back of the text. Each chapter has its own section of suggested readings. The text does contain some illustrations and also a general index.

Baas, Joh. Hermann. Outlines of the History of Medicine and the Medical Profession. Translated by H.E. Handerson. 2 Vol. New York: J.H. Vail, 1889; reprint, Huntington, NY: Robert E. Krieger Publishing Co., 1971. 1173 p.

Outlines of the History of Medicine and the Medical Profession was first published in 1889 as a one volume work in

German. According to information located on the title page and in the translator's preface, the work was revised and enlarged with the author's cooperation as well as translated into English in the same year, 1889. The enlarged version spans two volumes. However, Baas' original German bibliography was deleted (Note following Author's Preface). The areas which were expanded include those containing information regarding English and American medicine (Translator's Preface).

Baas' work was intended primarily for physicians, however other health care professionals as well as individuals who have an interest in the subject would find this book of interest.

The work is divided into two major sections which are organized chronologically. Section One and part of Section Two are contained in volume one. Section One includes a discussion of primitive and ancient medicine, ancient Egyptian, Persian, and Phoenician medicine, Jewish, Indian, Chinese, and Japanese medicine. Baas also includes information regarding nations that practiced medicine that was based on magic, superstition, and mythology. Section Two is further subdivided into four time periods. The first period focuses on Greek and Roman medicine until the fall of the Roman Empire. The second period covers medicine from the fall of the Roman Empire to 1492. The third period, which is the start of the second volume, covers the time span 1492 to 1800. The final division focuses on nineteenth century medicine. In addition to information regarding the history of medicine during the various periods of time, Baas also includes biographical information on many individuals throughout the text.

The table of contents for this work is contained at the end of the Translator's Preface. However, there are no page numbers given for the start of each section. There are some references which are arranged as footnotes to the text. An index of names and an index to subjects are included at the end of volume two.

Note:

Section First	Page 11
Section Second	Page 79
First Period	Page 81
Second Period	Page 193
Third Period	Page 349
Fourth Period	Page 829

Bettmann, Otto. A Pictorial History of Medicine. With a Foreward by Philip S. Hench. 3rd printing. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas, 1956. 318 p.

Bettmann's work, A Pictorial History of Medicine, is an illustrated history of medicine. His intended audience includes physicians and individuals who are interested in the history of medicine. The work is organized chronologically into eleven chapters, each covering a specific period in medical history. The illustrations in each chapter are intended to coincide with the chapter's theme. Bettmann's work covers a time

span of five thousand years. The opening chapter focuses on Egyptian, Babylonian, and Jewish medicine, chapters two and three cover Greek and Roman medicine, chapter four focuses on medicine in the early Middle Ages, chapter five covers Moslem medicine, chapters six through nine cover the late Middle Ages, the Renaissance, and the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and chapters ten and eleven focus on nineteenth century medicine. All illustrations in the text are in black and white and have accompanying explanatory notes. This work also includes a bibliography and general index.

Bordley, James and A. McGehee Harvey. Two Centuries of American Medicine, 1776-1976. Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders, 1976. 855 p.

Two Centuries of American Medicine, 1776-1976, by James Bordley and A. McGehee Harvey, is an account of the most significant developments which have occurred in medical education and medical practice in America between 1776 and 1976. The work is divided into three parts, each covering a specific period. Part One covers the period 1776 to 1876. This section deals with medical education and the practice of medicine in light of the knowledge available in that time period. Other areas which are examined in this section include public health and preventive medicine, hospitals, the cost of medical care, medical licensure, medical literature, and research. The final chapter in this section discusses the period of transition in American medicine which took place in the 1870s. Bordley and Harvey describe some of the scientific and technical advances of the period in this chapter of their work.

Part Two, entitled the "Period of Scientific Advance," covers the period 1876 to 1946. The opening chapter of this section is a general overview of national events during this time. This time span includes the post-Civil War period to the end of World War II. The authors describe the general state of the country and present the medical advances that came during this period. Issues that were discussed in the first section of the book are discussed in light of the advances made in them during this period. These issues include medical education, medical practice, hospitals, medical research, preventive medicine and public health, medical licensure and medical literature. Two new topics which are included in this section include a discussion of the role of the federal government in medicine and the role of the American Medical Association (AMA).

Part Three, the "Period of Explosive Growth," covers the period 1946-1976. Once again, the authors discuss the national scene, medical education, medical practice, and the role of the federal government in medicine. The remainder of this section is divided into specific areas of medicine. These include modern drugs, cardiovascular diseases, enzymes and hormones, medical genetics, immunology, virology, cancer, the neurosciences, and

psychiatry. The authors provide background information for each of these areas and include information on significant advances made in each area.

There are two appendices to this work. Appendix A is a table listing the population of the United States, urban and rural, from 1800 to 1975. Appendix B is a chronological summary of major events in the history of American medicine. References are included at the back of the work along with a name index and a general index. The text is illustrated.

Castiglioni, Arturo. A History of Medicine. Translated and edited by E.B. Krumbhaar. 2d ed. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1947. 1253 p.

Castiglioni's account of the history of medicine begins with prehistoric medicine and ends with medicine in the twentieth century. He has also taken into consideration the social, political, and economic factors which have affected the practice of medicine throughout the course of time. There are twenty-one chapters in this work. The opening chapter focuses on the study and teaching of medical history. The remainder of the work is organized chronologically with each chapter focusing on a specific period of time. Chapter two focuses on medicine in prehistorical and primitive times, chapter three covers Mesopotamian medicine, chapters four through seven cover Egyptian medicine, Jewish medicine, ancient Persian and Indian medicine, and Far Eastern medicine. Chapters eight through ten focus on Greek and Hippocratic medicine and chapter eleven covers Roman medicine. Chapter twelve focuses on a time period when progress in medicine and its practice were overshadowed by religion. Chapter thirteen focuses on Arabian medicine. Chapters fourteen and fifteen cover medicine in the Middle Ages, and chapters sixteen through eighteen cover the Renaissance through the eighteenth century. Chapters nineteen through twenty-one focus on the nineteenth century and twentieth centuries. The subdivisions in the last three chapters of the text emphasize the degree of specialization which medicine had achieved by the twentieth century.

There are five hundred and four black and white illustrations in this work. A list of illustrations is included at the start of the text to facilitate access to them. This work also includes a bibliography, a name index, and a subject index.

Garrison, Fielding H. An introduction to the History of Medicine. 4th ed. Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders, 1929; reprint, Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders, 1968. 996 p.

Garrison's text on the history of medicine was written primarily for medical students, but individuals interested in the topic will find this book of interest. The work is organized chronologically into fourteen chapters. His coverage begins

with medicine in ancient and primitive times and then moves on to discuss prehistoric, Egyptian, Sumerian, and Oriental medicine. The section focusing on Greek medicine is subdivided into three parts, the period before Hippocrates, the Classic period, and the Graeco-Roman period. The next two sections deal with the Byzantine, Mohammedan, and Jewish periods. There is also a discussion of the cultural aspects of Mohammedan medicine. The next period covered is the Medieval period, which also contains a discussion of the cultural and social aspects of medicine during this time. The remaining sections focus on the Renaissance and the seventeenth through the twentieth century and also include information regarding the cultural and social aspects of medicine. The final chapter in the work focuses on medicine during and after World War I.

There are four appendices in Garrison's work. The first appendix is a chronology of medicine and public hygiene. The second appendix contains information on the study of medical history. The third appendix is a bibliography which is divided into three parts: general histories of medicine, medical biographies, and histories of selected subjects. The final appendix contains questions and exercises for further study. Other features in Garrison's text include a list of quotations relating to medicine at the start of the text, black and white illustrations in the text, a subject index, and a name index.

Haggard, Howard W. Devils, Drugs, and Doctors: The Story of the Science of Healing from Medicine-Man to Doctor. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1929. 405 p.

Haggard's narrative on the history of medicine is divided into six parts which are arranged topically. His account emphasizes the relationship between medicine, medical practice, and society. The primary focus of the first part of the work is childbearing from Egyptian times through the nineteenth century. The final chapter in the first section contains information on the high mortality rate of postpartum women during the years 1652-1862 and the work of Ignaz Semmelweis. Semmelweis is credited with discovering the reason for the high postpartum mortality rate and also with essentially bringing an end to it (82-88). The second section focuses on anesthesia, the third on surgery. The fourth section of the book focuses on plagues, epidemics, and infectious diseases. Some of the diseases discussed in this section are: the Black Death, typhoid, malaria, leprosy, cholera, influenza, and venereal disease. Part five focuses on the various methods man has used to cure disease through time. Some of the methods discussed in this section include faith healing, black and white magic, and the use of various drugs. Haggard also includes in this section a discussion of various medical men and their theories. Some of the individuals mentioned in this section are Galen, Paracelsus, Pasteur, Lister, and Erlich. Part six, the final section, contains a discussion on medicine and civilization

in general.

This work contains black and white illustrations throughout the text. There is a list of plates and illustrations at the start of the text and a general index at the back.

Lyons, Albert S. and R. Joseph Petrucelli. Medicine: An Illustrated History. New York: Harry N. Abrams, 1978. 616 p.

Lyons and Petrucelli's Medicine: An Illustrated History, provides a history of medicine and medical practice and also emphasizes the relationship between medicine, society, culture, and philosophy.

The work is organized chronologically, beginning with prehistoric medicine and continuing through to the twentieth century. Each section is subdivided to include general information on the period, significant developments of the time, and, in some areas, highlighting the work of significant individuals.

The illustrations in this work are impressive and act as a support to the text. There are over one thousand illustrations contained in this volume, both black and white and color. This work includes a bibliography as well as a general index.

Mead, Kate Campbell Hurd. A History of Women in Medicine: From the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century. Haddam, CT: Haddam Press, 1938; reprint, New York: AMS Press, 1977. 569 p.

This work is a narrative history of medicine which focuses on women physicians from primitive times to the start of the nineteenth century. Mead's work is organized chronologically into ten chapters. The opening chapter deals with medical women in primitive and ancient periods, Greek medicine, Greek and Roman medical women, and medical women during the first and second centuries after Christ. Chapter two covers the third through the eleventh centuries. The third chapter focuses on the city of Salerno, its history, the medical school located there, and the most notable medical woman of the city, Trotula. The remaining chapters in the text cover a time span of one century per chapter. Although the text focuses on women and medicine, Mead does include information about male physicians beginning with the thirteenth century. Throughout the text, she includes information regarding the state of medical knowledge and the practice of medicine in general for each time period.

This work does contain references which are listed as footnotes throughout the text. One appendix which discusses medical licensure is included in this volume. Also included are a list of illustrations for the text and general index.

Osler, William. The Evolution of Modern Medicine. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1921. 243 p.

This work is based on Sir William Osler's lectures on the Evolution of Modern Medicine at Yale University in April, 1913. Organized chronologically, the work is divided into six chapters. Osler's intent on writing the history of medicine was to demonstrate the relationship between religion and medicine. The first chapter contains introductory material on the origin of medicine. This chapter contains information on Egyptian, Assyrian, Babylonian, Chinese, and Japanese medicine. The second chapter focuses on Greek medicine, highlighting noted Greek figures such as Asklepios, Hippocrates, Aristotle, and Galen. Chapter three focuses on the Medieval period. Topics discussed in this section include, the medical school in Salernum, Italy, Arabian medicine, the rise of universities, Medieval medical studies, and astrology and divination. Chapter four deals with the Renaissance and the study of anatomy and physiology. This section contains information on such leading figures of the period as Paracelsus, Vesalius, and William Harvey. Chapter five covers the development of modern medicine and chemistry. The final chapter focuses on preventive medicine and sanitation. This work also includes black and white illustrations, a name index, and a subject index.

Packard, Francis R. History of Medicine in the United States. 2 Vols. New York: P.B. Hoeber, 1931; reprint, New York: Hafner Press, 1973. 1323 p.

Packard's two volume work covers the history of medicine in America from the colonial period to the beginning of the nineteenth century. The work is organized chronologically and divided into fifteen chapters. The first nine chapters are contained in the first volume. The topics discussed in these chapters include, colonial medicine, epidemics afflicting English colonists from 1630 to 1800, early medical legislation, early hospitals, medical education prior to the establishment of medical schools, the first medical schools, pre-Revolutionary medical literature, the practice of medicine during the Revolutionary war, and the medical department of the army from the post-Revolutionary War to the end of the Spanish-American War. Volume two opens with a discussion of the medical department of the United States Navy. Chapters eleven and twelve focus on medical schools, medical education, and medical practice during the first half of the nineteenth century. Chapter thirteen contains information regarding the influence of French, English, and Scotch medicine on American medicine. Chapter fourteen contains information regarding significant events in American medicine and surgery. The final chapter of Packard's work focuses on the beginnings of specialism in American medicine.

There are eleven appendices included in this work. Appendix

A is reprint of manuscript containing information about the questioning of Dr. Benjamin Church during a trial. Appendix B is a copy of a clinical lecture. Appendix C lists the Surgeon Generals of the United States Army during the period 1831 to 1931. Appendix D contains information regarding the Humane Society of Philadelphia. Appendix E contains information regarding the first use of ether. Appendix F contains information regarding medical education and medical schools. Appendix G contains information regarding the American Journal of the Medical Sciences. Appendix H contains similar information regarding The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. Appendix I focuses on homeopathic medical colleges in the United States. Appendix J focuses on women in medicine. Appendix K focuses on the botanic, physio-medical, and eclectic schools of medicine in America. Other features contained in Packard's work are black and white illustrations, a bibliography, a name index, and a subject index.

Sigerist, Henry E. A History of Medicine. Volume 1, Primitive and Archaic Medicine. New York: Oxford University Press, 1951. 564 p.

Sigerist's approach to writing the history of medicine was to place it within the framework of history in general. Primitive and Archaic Medicine was the first in a planned eight volume history of medicine by Sigerist, all of which were intended to demonstrate the relationship between society, culture, and medicine. This first volume is divided into four chapters. The first chapter contains introductory material on the historical approach to medicine, writing medical history, paleopathology, and the history and geography of disease. Chapter two covers primitive medicine, chapter three the medicine of ancient Egypt, and chapter four focuses on Mesopotamia. This work also includes references at the end of each chapter.

There are four appendices to this volume. Appendix I is a bibliography of histories of medicine. Appendix II focuses on source books of medical history. Appendix III lists museums of medical history. Appendix IV is a bibliography of information on paleopathology published after 1930. Other features of this volume are a list of illustrations at the beginning of the text and a general index at the end.

Sigerist, Henry E. A History of Medicine. Volume 2, Early Greek, Hindu, and Persian Medicine. New York: Oxford University Press, 1961. 352 p.

This is the second and final volume in Sigerist's planned eight volume history of medicine. The project was never completed due to the author's death. Early Greek, Hindu, and Persian Medicine follows the same pattern as the first volume, Primitive and Archaic Medicine. Once again, the relationship between

medicine, society, and culture is emphasized. The first chapter in this second volume focuses on archaic medicine in Greece. The second deals with Hindu medicine, the third with ancient Persian medicine, and the fourth with Greek medicine during the time of Hippocrates. The references for each chapter are once again included at the end of each chapter. The text is illustrated and contains an index of names and places as well as a subject index.

IV

INFORMATION SOURCES

Reference Sources

GUIDES

Corsi, Pietro, and Paul Weindling, eds. Information Sources in the History of Science and Medicine. London: Butterworth, 1983. 531 p.

This work is a series of essays which focus on the literature relating to the history of science and medicine. The volume is divided into four parts. The first part contains essays related to the general study of the history of science and medicine. All essays are signed and contain references. The second part consists of bibliographic essays about general sources in the history of medicine as well as research methods on the topic. The third part consists of essays dealing with subject areas related to the history of science and medicine. Some of the subjects covered include chemistry, mathematics, scientific instruments, and physical science. The essays are signed and include bibliographies. Part four focuses on non-European developments in the history of science and medicine. The essays in this section comprise a major portion of the work and focus on science and medicine in America, China, India, and Muslim areas. All essays are signed and include bibliographies. A bibliography of journals and a general index are also included.

Haselbauer, Kathleen J. A Research Guide to the Health Sciences: Medical, Nutritional, and Environmental. New York: Greenwood Press, 1987. 655 p.

Haselbauer's book is a research guide to major reference sources of the health, nutritional, and environmental sciences. It is divided into four parts. Part A includes general works which are arranged by format. Part B covers the basic sciences such as anatomy and physiology, biochemistry, and human genetics which support clinical medicine. Part C focuses on social aspects of the health sciences. These include such areas as forensic medicine, bioethics, medical economics, and legal medicine. Part D focuses on individual medical specialties. There are approximately 2,000 entries which are critically annotated. A glossary defining the major formats of references sources and an alphabetical index for title and first named author or editor are included. Hasselbauer includes one chapter on the history of medicine.

Morton, L.T. and S. Godbolt. Information Sources in the Medical Sciences. 3rd ed. London: Butterworth, 1984. 534 p.

Morton and Godbolt's book is a series of bibliographic essays covering general and specialist literature in the medical sciences. Coverage is by broad subject area; specialty areas in medicine are not treated individually. One chapter in this work covers historical, biographical, and bibliographic sources in the history of medicine.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Bibliography of the History of Medicine. Bethesda. MD: National Library of Medicine, 1964-.

The Bibliography of the History of Medicine is published by the National Library of Medicine on an annual basis. The major emphasis of the work is on the history of medicine and related sciences, professions, and institutions. Minimal coverage is given to the general history and philosophy of science. The Bibliography of the History of Medicine indexes journal articles, books and chapters in books dealing with the history of medicine, and analytical entries for symposia, congresses, and other composite publications. Coverage is not limited by time period or geographic area. Most of the citations to journal articles in the bibliography are taken from the National Library of Medicine's MEDLINE file. The MEDLINE file indexes material from approximately 3,000 medical and related journals. A select group of nonmedical journals is also reviewed on a regular basis for articles dealing with the history of medicine. Most of the monographic works included in the bibliography are from the National Library of Medicine's CATLINE file, which covers monographs received and catalogued by the National Library of Medicine.

The Bibliography of the History of Medicine is divided into three parts: Part I, Biographies, includes citations to works dealing with medical histories of nonmedical persons, lives of scientists, physicians, and other individuals related to the health sciences. Part II, Subjects, includes citations to work falling under specific medical subject headings. Part III, Authors, lists the citations included in Parts I and II alphabetically by author. Cross references are provided where necessary.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Chaff, Sandra, Ruth Haimbach,, Carol Fenichel, and Nina B. Woodside, eds. Women in Medicine: A Bibliography of the Literature on Women Physicians. Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow Press, 1977. 1124 p.

An annotated bibliography of journal articles (medical and nonmedical), monographs, doctoral theses, and alumni magazine articles dealing with women in medicine. Coverage is limited to published material only. Biographical dictionaries, newspaper articles, and sections of history of medicine textbooks dealing with women in medicine have been excluded. Approximately 4,000 items are included in this bibliography. The bulk of the material in the bibliography is from English-language sources. Foreign language titles have been translated into English and also include English-language annotations.

The bibliography is divided into twelve major categories which include: history of women in medicine, biographies, medical education, graduate medical education, medical activity, medical specialties, missionary activities, wartime activities, psychosocial factors, medical institutions, societies, and related journals, general overview of women in medicine, and fiction. Each of the major categories is also subdivided geographically. Appendices include directories and collections dealing with women in medicine. Separate author, subject, and personal name indexes are included.

Chen, Ching-Chih. Health Science Information Sources. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1981. 767 p.

Chen's work is an annotated guide to information sources in the health sciences which includes approximately 4,000 entries covering 24 different types of sources. Monographs, databases, publications of professional associations, technical reports, government publications, nonprint material, and trade literature are listed in this work. The annotations include critical and descriptive comments for each entry. This bibliography is arranged by format, i.e. bibliographies, guides, dictionaries, etc. and then by broad subject area. This work does include history as a subject heading, which is further subdivided by specialty, i.e. nursing, dentistry, pharmacology, internal medicine, etc. Also included are sections on reviewing sources-books and periodicals that review publications and a subject guide which explains the scope of the subject headings used in Chen's bibliography. There are also separate author and title indexes to facilitate access to the work.

Cordasco, Francesco. American Medical Imprints, 1820-1910: A Checklist of Publications Illustrating the History and Progress of Medical Science, Medical Education, and the Healing Arts in the United States, A Preliminary Contribution. With a Foreword by James Tait Goodrich. 2 Vol. Totowa, NJ: Rowman and Littlefield, 1985. 1654 p.

A checklist of publications that illustrate the history and progress of the practice of medicine, medical science, and medical education in the United States. This work is a continuation of Robert B. Austin's 1961 work, Early American Medical Imprints, 1688-1820. Cordasco's work is a systematic, enumerative bibliography arranged by decade. Each of the nine decade divisions are independent of each other. There are approximately 36,000 bibliographic entries in this work. Each entry contains information appearing on the title page of the work described along with information regarding the location of the item. Not all entries are annotated. The major criteria for inclusion in Cordasco's bibliography was that the item be legitimately related to medicine, its practice, and progress in the United States. This bibliography does not include annual reports, periodicals, or periodical literature. There is an index of names in volume 2 to facilitate access to items in the bibliography. This index includes the names of authors, editors, compilers, and any significant references within titles or annotations to individuals. There is no subject index. Appended to the work is "Wood's Library of Standard Medical Authors: A Checklist and Biographical Guide."

Erlen, Jonathon. The History of the Health Care Sciences and Health Care, 1700-1980: A Selective Annotated Bibliography. New York: Garland Publishing, 1984. 1028 p.

An annotated bibliography of sources in the history of health care and the health sciences, such as nursing, pharmacy, dentistry, medicine, and the allied health sciences, Erlen's work is limited to English language sources published prior to January 1, 1981. Erlen also stipulated that all items included in this work must be available through inter-library loan. Excluded from this bibliography are individual biographies, autobiographies, and studies of individual medical schools or hospitals unless the institution's role was uniquely significant. Ph.D. dissertations that are biographical are included in the bibliography. Journal article citations are also included in the bibliography. Erlen's bibliography is arranged according to the 1980 edition of MeSH (medical subject headings). There are some geographic headings used as well as a few topical headings not used in MeSH. MeSH includes "history of medicine" as one of its subject headings. There is a comprehensive author and name index. See references are used throughout the work.

Golden, Richard, and Charles G. Roland, eds. Sir William Osler: An Annotated Bibliography with Illustrations. Norman Bibliography Series. San Francisco: Norman Publishing, 1988. 214 p.

Golden and Roland have compiled an annotated, illustrated bibliography of Sir William Osler's writings based on Maude E. Abbot's Classified and Annotated Bibliography of Sir William Osler's Publications, published in 1939. Golden and Roland's work is divided into eleven sections and is designed to demonstrate Osler's many facets. The writings annotated in this work show Osler as clinician, teacher, writer, and book collecter. Several of Osler's writings are published for the first time in Golden and Roland's bibliography. Appendices include signed essays about Sir William Osler. A general index is also included.

Morton, Leslie T. A Medical Bibliography (Garrison and Morton): An Annotated Check-List of Texts Illustrating the History of Medicine. 4th ed. Aldershot, Hampshire, England: Gower Publishing Company, 1983. 1000 p.

This compilation was originally published in 1943 as an expansion of Fielding H. Garrison's bibliography which appeared in a 1933 issue of the Bulletin of the Institute of the History of Medicine. Garrion's bibliography was published under the title A Revised Students' Check-List of Texts Illustrating the History of Medicine, but was not annotated. Morton expanded the bibliography to include more sources as well as annotations. Since its appearance in 1943, Morton's work has undergone several revisions. The second edition was published in 1954, reprinted in 1961, revised in 1965, went into a third edition in 1970, was reprinted in 1976, and is now in its fourth edition in 1983. Morton's bibliography is arranged by subject. There is one section for general collected works relating to the history of medicine. Examples of these collected works include the code of Hammurabi and various papyri. Some of the major subject headings, such as biology, anatomy and physiology, and communicable diseases, have further subdivisions within them. The subject heading "history of medicine," is subdivided first by chronological periods and then geographically. Most of the entries have annotations, but these are very brief. Morton has also attempted to provide the birth and death dates for the authors of the cited texts. Foreign language works are included and their annotations are in English. There are two indexes provided in this work, a personal name index and a subject index. There are, according to the introduction, 7,830 main entries in

the work. The focus, as indicated by the title, is on texts that illustrate the history of medicine. Journal articles are excluded.

Morton, Leslie T. and Robert J. Moore. A Bibliography of Medical and Biomedical Biography. Aldershot, England: Scholar Press, 1989. 208 p.

This volume is a bibliography of English language sources of biographical information on significant individuals in the history of medicine and biomedical sciences. It is divided into two major parts. The first part deals with individual biographies and is organized alphabetically by biographee. Included in each entry are the individual's birth and death dates, their contribution to medicine and/or the biomedical sciences, the location of archival material related to that individual, if known, and biographical works about that individual. The biographical works can be separately published or may be part of a collective work. The second part includes collective biographies, or those works which include information about several individuals. These entries are briefly annotated as to general content. Excluded are popular biographies, family memoirs, and travelogues. The Discipline Index of Biographees serves as the index to the work. Individuals are listed alphabetically under the appropriate discipline heading. A brief bibliography of books dealing with the history of medicine and related areas is also included.

Wygant, Larry J., comp. The Truman G. Blocker, Jr. History of Medicine Collections: Books and Manuscripts. With a Foreword by Emil F. Frey. Galveston: University of Texas Medical Branch, 1986. 432 p.

This volume lists approximately 13,000 monographs related to the history of medicine which are contained in the Truman G. Blocker, Jr. History of Medicine collection. The collection is housed in the Moody Medical Library at the University of Texas. The work is organized alphabetically by the author's last name. Works by the author are listed under his name along with a physical description of the work. The Blocker Collection focuses on rare books, prints, archival materials, postage stamps, microscopes, and medical instruments. Work is illustrated and contains a brief listing of bibliographic references at the end. No index is included.

BIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES

Bendiner, Jessica and Elmer Bendiner. Biographical

Dictionary of Medicine. New York: Facts on File, 1990. 284 p.

This collection of biographical essays of individuals involved in the history of medicine, in addition to physicians and surgeons, also includes ancient herbalists, alchemists, anatomists, and many other individuals who have had a major role in some aspect of the history of medicine. The criteria for inclusion are the importance of the individual in the history of medicine, anticipated need for a summary biography, and general interest in the individual. This work is arranged alphabetically and contains unsigned entries. Other features of this work are a bibliography and a chronology which dates from c.2838 B.C. to 1988. Major events, people, and discoveries are listed next to the appropriate year in the chronology. Separate name and subject indexes with cross references are also included.

Berkowitz, Julie S. The College of Physicians of Philadelphia Portrait Catalogue. With photographs by Rick Echelmeyer. Philadelphia: College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 1984. 244 p.

As a guide to the portrait collection at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, this work is organized alphabetically by name of subject. Format of each entry includes biographical data related to subject, name of artist, biographical information about the artist, dimensions and history regarding painting or sculpture, and a description of painting or sculpture. The portraits in the collection are of eminent ancient and Renaissance physicians and of 17th, 18th, and 19th century prominent physicians and scientists. Individuals from foreign countries are included. This work also contains an essay by Fred B. Rogers about the College of Physicians of Philadelphia and an essay regarding the history of collection by Gretchen Worden. A subject (name) index and an artist index are included.

Fox, Daniel M., Marcia Meldrum, and Ira Rezak, eds. Nobel Laureates in Medicine or Physiology: A Biographical Dictionary. New York: Garland Publishing, 1990. 595 p.

This collection of biographical essays about the recipients of Nobel Prizes in medicine or physiology covers the period 1901 to 1989. The work is arranged alphabetically and all essays are signed. Essays are written by historians of medicine or science. Each essay includes a bibliography that is divided into primary and secondary sources for further study. Prefatory material includes a general discussion of the Nobel Prize. A chronological listing of Nobel Prize winners in medicine or physiology is included. This volume also includes name index.

James, Edward T., ed. Notable American Women 1607-1950: A Biographical Dictionary. 3 Vols. Introduction by Janet Wilson James. Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press, 1971. Vol. 1 687 p.; Vol. 2 659 p.; Vol. 3 729 p.

This biographical dictionary spans the time period 1607 to 1950. Coverage is limited to American women who made a significant contribution to their area of interest. This work is relevant to the study of the history of medicine because it contains biographical essays on prominent female physicians, surgeons, biologists, chemists, psychologists, physicists, and nurses. Coverage extends to areas other than the sciences as well. The biographical essays include the individual's birth and death dates, information regarding parents, marriage, and children, and an extensive commentary on the individual's career and her significant contribution to it. The work is organized alphabetically. Most of the articles are signed and contain a bibliography at the end. See references are included. Volume 3 includes a Classified List of Selected Biographees, which lists alphabetically under various fields, the names of women affiliated with the field. This list can be used as an index to the entire work. This work is limited to women who died no later than the end of 1950.

Levin, Beatrice. Women and Medicine: Pioneers Meeting the Challenge! Lincoln, NE: Media Publishing, 1988. 267 p.

This is a narrative account focusing on women and medicine. It is divided into five parts. Part I discusses women and medicine in general; Part II discusses the historical aspect of women and medicine focusing on the roles of Jewish, Arab, and Greek women. Part III contains biographical sketches of such prominent figures as Florence Nightengale, Elizabeth Blackwell, Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, Sophia Jex-Blake, Susie O'Reilly (Australian), and Elizabeth Smith (Canadian), Part IV contains biographical material on famous female graduates of Johns Hopkins Medical School, and Part V appears to focus on more recent material (1960-1988) regarding women in medicine. The criterion for inclusion is the prominence of the individual. The work is illustrated with black and white photographs of the individuals. A bibliography of books and articles dealing with women and medicine is included. An alphabetical index of women discussed in the text is included.

Nuland, Sherwin B. Doctors: The Biography of Medicine. New York: Alfred Knopf, 1988. 519 p.

Through a series of biographical essays about landmark figures in the history of medicine, Nuland illustrates the

development of medicine and medical thought. The work opens with a chapter on Hippocrates and moves forward in time to include Galen, Andreas Vesalius, Ambroise Pare', William Harvey, Giovanni Morgagni, and Ignac Semmelweis, to name a few of the biographees. Chapters are also devoted to the development of anesthesia, surgery, and organ transplantation. Criterion for inclusion are prominence of the individual and a personal interest on the part of the author. A bibliography and general index are included. The text also includes black and white illustrations.

Riordan, Hugh Desaix. Medical Mavericks. Vol. 1. Wichita, KA: Bio-Communications Press, 1988. 102 p.

This is a collection of brief biographical essays about key individuals in the history of medicine. Riordan's work focuses on those individuals who were regarded as "trailblazers" in medicine. It is the first of a proposed three volume set. Essays are organized alphabetically, but a chronology is provided at the back of the work listing the individuals as they made their appearance in history. There are some black and white illustrations included. Endnotes and a bibliography are included. The essays in this work can best be described as "light" or "entertaining" (to use the author's description) reading.

Secherman, Barbara and Carol Hurd Green, eds. Notable American Women: The Modern Period: A Biographical Dictionary. Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press, 1980. 773 p.

This is a one-volume work including biographical essays of approximately 442 American women who made significant contributions to their fields. This work is a companion volume to Notable American Women 1607-1950. Entries follow the same pattern as the earlier work. Most of the essays are signed and include references at the end of the articles. A Classified List of Biographees is also included at the back of the volume which can be used as an index to the volume.

Sourkes, Theodore L. Nobel Prize Winners in Medicine and Physiology 1901-1965. London: Abelard-Schuman, 1966. 464 p.

This volume is a revision of an earlier work copyrighted in 1953 by Lloyd G. Stevenson. Sourkes' work is also a collection of brief biographical essays about Nobel Prize winners in the areas of medicine and physiology. The time period covered is as indicated, 1901-1965. The volume is organized chronologically as opposed to alphabetically. The table of contents lists the year and the prize winner for that year. Each entry contains a photograph of the prize winner, birth and death dates, year in which the prize was won, a brief biographical sketch, a

description of the prize-winning work, and its impact. Some of the entries contain references at the end. Also included is a classification of awards by topic and a general index.

Stephen, Sir Leslie and Sir Sidney Lee, eds. The Dictionary of National Biography: From Earliest Times to 1900. 22 Vols. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1973.

This is a 22 volume work founded in 1822 by George Smith which contains biographical sketches on approximately 30,000 individuals. The work is in two alphabetical series: Volumes 1-21 and then Volume 22 which was added as a supplement to include individuals who died too late to be included in the first 21 volumes. Each volume has its own index at the back of the volume. All articles are signed. Inclusion is limited to British and American individuals only, and all entrants are deceased. This work is of value to the study of the history of medicine because prominent physicians, surgeons, and scientists are included.

Talbott, John H. A Biographical History of Medicine: Excerpts and Essays on the Men and Their Work. New York: Grune and Stratton, 1970. 1211 p.

This is a collection of biographical essays on individuals who had a significant role in the progress of medicine. The primary focus is on historical figures, with limited material on twentieth century figures. The essays are concise and organized by specialties within a given time period. Each essay contains an excerpt from the biographee's writings related to that for which the individual is noted. References accompany each essay as well as a picture of the individual. Separate name and subject indexes are included.

Thacher, James. The American Medical Biography of 1828: American Medial Biography or Memoirs of Eminent Physicians. Boston: Richardson and Lord, 1828; reprint, New York: Milford House, 1967. 314 p.

This is a collection of brief biographical sketches of prominent American physicians. The volume contains an introductory essay on history of medicine in general followed by another essay on the history of medicine in America. The second essay is essentially a state by state history of medicine. If the state contained a medical school, its name, founding date, and faculty were listed. The biographical sketches include information regarding the individual's date and place of birth, father's name, education, military career, and a discussion of the individual's medical career. The format of the biographical sketches is not uniform because they do not all contain the same

type of information and they are not organized in a predictable pattern. References are included at the end of some of the biographical sketches. Some of the entries are illustrated. Indexed items include: names, geographic locations, schools and societies, ailments, medications and courses of treatment, publications, and miscellaneous.

Williams, Stephen W. The American Medical Biography of 1845. Greenfield, MA: L. Merriam and Co., 1845; reprint, New York: Milford House, 1967. 678 p.

Williams' work included primarily those American physicians who had died between 1828 and 1845. This work was also a collection of brief biographical essays on prominent American physicians. Organized alphabetically, it includes some illustrations. The index pattern in this work is essentially the same as Thacher's. The indexes include: name index, geographic index, schools and societies, ailments, medications and treatment, publications and miscellaneous.

DICTIONARIES AND ENCYCLOPEDIAS

Clendening, Logan, comp. Source Book of Medical History. New York: Dover, 1942. 685 p.

Contained are excerpts from classical medical writings. The work is organized chronologically. Each section contains introductory material on the topic for that section. A brief background of information is provided for each author whose work is featured. A general index is included.

Crook, Bette and Charles L. Crook. Famous First in Medicine. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1974. 71 p.

Cited are brief descriptions of first time occurrences in the history of medicine. Topics include first known surgical procedures, treatment for scurvy, anesthetics, invention of the stethescope, observation of digestion, discovery of insulin, etc. This work is illustrated and has a general index.

Kaufman, Martin, Staurt Galeshoff, Todd L. Savitt, eds. Dictionary of American Medical Biography. 2 Vols. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1984. 1027 p.

This collection covers biographical essays on individuals who had a significant role in the history of American medicine. It includes individuals from the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th century. The editors have included biographical essays on blacks and women

whose contributions to the field of American medicine have been overlooked in the past. In addition to physicians, coverage has been extended to include persons involved in public health such as biochemists, medical educators, and hospital administrators. Individuals outside of the mainstream of American medicine such as drug manufacturers, health faddists, and alternative medicine figures have also been included. This is the first comprehensive biography of this type to be published in fifty years. All individuals included in the work must be deceased. The cut off date for inclusion was December 1, 1976. Each entry contains the individual's date and place of birth, date and place of death, occupation, area of specialization, parent's names and occupations, spouse's name and children, significant contributions, and up to five representative works by the individual. All entries are signed. Appendices include, A) Listing by Date of Birth, B) Listing by Place of Birth, C) Listing by State Where Prominent, D) Listing by Specialty or Occupation, E) Listing by Medical College or Graduate Level College, and F) Listing of Females. A general index is included in volume 2.

Kelly, Emerson Crosby. Encyclopedia of Medical Sources. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins, 1948. 476 p.

This one-volume work listing medical eponyms and original works is arranged alphabetically by each author's last name. It includes a subject index listing the term followed by those individuals associated with it.

Major, Ralph H. Classic Descriptions of Disease: With Biographical Sketches of the Authors. 3rd ed., Srpingfield, IL: C.C. Thomas, 1945; reprint, Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas, 1965. 679 p.

The first edition of this work appeared in 1932, the second in 1939, and the third in 1945. It is a collection of the first known, first recorded, or most interesting description of various diseases. Each description is accompanied by a biographical sketch of the author, as indicated in the title of the work. The work is divided into ten major sections with each section given to a specific system. Within each system, diseases are grouped alphabetically. The work is illustrated and includes a bibliography and general index.

McGrew, Roderick E. Encyclopedia of Medical History. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1985. 400 p.

This one-volume encyclopedia covers the historical aspects of approximately one hundred selected medical topics. Essay entries treat the topics chronologically and in light of their social,

cultural, political, and economic aspects. There are no biographical entries. However, individuals who have had a significant role in regards to the development of specific techniques or ideas are included in the essay about that technique or idea. Essays are not signed but do include references at the end of the essay. McGrew s work is divided by topic and arranged alphabetically. See references are included within the body of the work. A general subject index is provided.

Schmidt, J.E. Medical Discoveries Who and When. Springfield, IL: Charles E. Thomas, 1959. 555 p.

Approximately 6,000 entries are included in this dictionary relating to medical and scientific discoveries. Entries are arranged alphabetically by title of discovery. Each entry includes information on the name of the discoverer or inventor, their nationality, occupation or profession, birth and death dates, date of discovery, and any necessary explanatory comments. Cross references are included.

Walton, John, Paul Beeson, and Ronald Bodley Scott, eds. The Oxford Companion to Medicine. 2 Vols. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1986. 1524 p.

A two-volume work dealing with major topics and disciplines in medicine. Work also includes short definition type entries and biographical entries. The focus is on British and American medicine. Biographical coverage, however, is international and does not include individuals who are still alive. Entries are organized alphabetically and vary in length. Longer essays are signed and include references. Cross references are included. Appendices include: I. Major Medical and Related Qualifications (i.e. explanation of degree initials) and II. Medical Abbreviations. A list of titles of main entries are included in this work. There is no index. It is illustrated.

INDEXES AND ONLINE SOURCES

Almagro, Bertha R., comp. Early American Medical Imprints 1668-1820: Subject, Name, and Format Index to the Microfilm Collection. University of Arizona Health Scien..es Center Library: Research Publications, 1981. 57 p.

As indicated by the title, this work is an index divided into three parts, subject, name, and format for a microfilm collection entitled Early American Medical Imprints 1668-1820. This work includes a list of terms used in original citations to the collection with the corresponding MeSH headings and a

bibliography.

America: History and Life. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-Clio, 1964-.

This index is published three times per year with semi-annual, annual, and five year cumulative issues. It contains abstracts of articles from U.S., Canadian, and foreign periodicals dealing with American and Canadian customs from prehistoric times to the present. Abstracts for this work are from approximately 2,100 journals in 40 languages. There are four parts to the work. Part A contains article abstracts and citations. Part B is an index to book reviews. Part C is a bibliography of articles cited in Part A, new books cited in Part B, and dissertations. Part D is the annual index with a cumulative subject and author index to Parts A, B, and C, book review index, book title index, list of abstracts, and list of periodicals. This work contains information regarding the history of medicine in the United States and Canada. Information can be obtained by using the search terms "medicine," "medicine (practice of)," and "medicine, history of."

This index is available online through DIALOG and updates bimonthly. Online coverage begins with 1964 to the present. The database covers United States and Canadian history from prehistoric times to the present, area studies, and related topics from the social sciences and humanities. The database is limited to the English language and contains approximately 200,000 records. Approximately 12,000 items are added each year. Abstracts to citations are available online.

HISTLINE. Bethesda, MD: National Library of Medicine, 1970-.

HISTLINE is a bibliographic database produced by the National Library of Medicine. It contains references to international literature on the history of medicine and related sciences. The print version of this database is the National Bibliography of the History of Medicine. HISTLINE is available through MEDLARS. The database is updated monthly and contains approximately 85,000 records. Approximately 6,000 items are added annually. The database includes records beginning with 1970, but there are some references which date back to 1964. Abstracts to citations are available online.

Historical Abstracts. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-Clio, 1955-.

Historical Abstracts is published quarterly with annual and five year cumulations. It indexes and abstracts literature covering countries other than the United States and Canada. The

subject areas covered by the index are history, the social sciences, and the humanities. Citations to foreign language works are included. The index is produced in two parts. Part A, Modern History Abstracts, indexes material relating to the time period 1450-1914. Part B, Twentieth Century Abstracts, focuses on material relating to the period 1914 to the present. Approximately 2,000 journals in 40 languages are covered by this index. Information regarding the history of medicine can be located in this index by using the search terms "medicine," "medicine(practice of)," and "medicine, history of."

Historical Abstracts is available online through DIALOG and updates bimonthly. The database is limited to the English language. The time span covered by the online service is 1973 to the present. There are approximately 250,000 records in the database, with 25,000 items added yearly. Abstracts are available online.

Humanities Index. New York: H.W. Wilson, 1975-.

Humanities Index provides cover to cover indexing for approximately 345 English language periodicals. This is an author and subject index with a separate section for book review citations. This index is published on a quarterly basis with annual cumulations. The subject areas covered by the index include archival and classical studies, area studies, folklore, history, language and literature, performing arts, philosophy, religion and theology, and other related topics. Information relating to the history of medicine can be located using the search terms "medicine-history," "social medicine," "medicine, Ancient," "medicine, Greek and Roman," and "medicine, Medieval."

Humanities Index is available online through WILSONLINE. The database is updated twice a week. Online coverage for Humanities Index begins with 1984 and extends to the present.

Index Medicus. National Library of Medicine. Bethesda, MD. Washington, D.C. Supt. of Docs.: U.S. G.P.O., 1961-

Index Medicus is the National Library of Medicine's monthly bibliography of material published in the life sciences. This index cumulates annually into bound volumes. The citations in the index are primarily to journal articles, review articles on medical topics, letters, biographies, and selected editorials, and obituaries. Approximately 3,400 journals are indexed in this work. References to foreign language articles are included. Information relating to the history of medicine can be located in this index using the search term "history of medicine," which is one of the subject headings listed in MeSH. MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) is the controlled vocabulary used by the National

Library of Medicine.

The contents of Index Medicus are available in the online database known as MEDLINE which is available through BRS and MEDLARS. The online database covers the journal literature of biomedicine, nursing, dentistry, and related subjects. Abstracts of articles are available online.

DIRECTORIES

Eastwood, Bruce. Directory of Audio-Visual Sources: History of Science, Medicine, and Technology. New York: Science History Publications, 1979. 109 p.

In this annotated list of films related to the history of science, medicine, and technology, entries are numbered and listed alphabetically. They include information as to year of production, length, format, audience level, and source for purchase or rental. A topical index facilitates access to films. A list of major academic rental libraries is also included as well as a bibliography for other audio-visual sources. Materials listed were compiled during the time period 1970-1977.

Lipp, Martin R. Medical Landmarks USA: A Travel Guide to Historic Sites, Architectural Gems, Remarkable Museums and Libraries, and Other Places of Health-Related Interest. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1991. 550 p.

Although Lipp's work is primarily a travel guide to historical sites in the United States that would be of interest to health care professionals, it can also be used as a reference book. It contains information regarding the historical significance of various locations and biographical material as well. As a travel guide, the book provides information on where to go, what to see, and what advance arrangements must be made to sightsee. Addresses, ZIP codes, telephone numbers, directions to site, hours of operation, and admission costs are listed for each entry. Sites include teaching institutions, hospitals and clinics, museums, libraries, historic homes, birth places, gravesites, and notable plaques. The work is organized alphabetically by geographic location. The first part of the work lists major cities that contain historic sites; the second part is organized by state and lists sites of interest within each state. A bibliography, general index, and illustrations are also provided.

IV

INFORMATION SOURCES

Medicine and Society

The books included in this section of the bibliography deal with the social aspects of the history of medicine. Only those works published between 1981 and 1991 are included.

Apple, Rima D. Mothers and Medicine: A Social History of Infant Feeding, 1890-1950. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press, 1987. 266 p.

Apple's work examines the factors which influenced American mothers and physicians to change from traditional breast feeding of infants to the more modern method of formula feeding. One of the areas focused on in the text is the relationship between manufacturers of infant formula and physicians. (Susan E. Lederer. Review of Mothers and Medicine: A Social History of Infant Feeding, 1890-1950. In Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Health Sciences 44 (January 1989): 116-117.)

Beardsley, Edward H. A History of Neglect: Health Care for Blacks and Mill Workers in the Twentieth-Century South. Knoxville, TN: University of Tennessee Press, 1987. 383 p.

Beardsley's work, A History of Neglect, focuses on the health care available for southern blacks and cotton mill workers (consisting of mostly whites). The study is an examination of the impact that the social, political, and economic forces had on the inadequate care available for these groups. Beardsley includes information regarding the attempts made to improve health care conditions for these two groups. He confines his study to three states (North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia) from the period 1900 to 1970.

Beardsley's book is divided into four sections. The first section focuses on the health status of blacks and mill hands. The second part discusses the health care available to southern blacks and attempts at reform during the period of segregation. Part three focuses on the health care available to the mill worker group and the specific health problems faced in the mill atmosphere. The last section of the book discusses the desegregation of southern medicine and the post World War II health care of blacks.

The book includes extensive references, a bibliographic essay, a general index, and illustrations.

Brandt, Allan M. No Magic Bullet: A Social History of Venereal Disease in the United States Since 1880. New York: Oxford University Press, 1987. 245 p.

No Magic Bullet, by Allan M. Brandt, is a study of the history of venereal disease in the United States from 1880 to approximately 1984. Brandt focuses on the social and cultural attitudes towards venereal disease. He also demonstrates the impact these attitudes had on military programs, public health services the practice of medicine, and the behavior of society in general. The attitudes of both physicians and the general population were taken into consideration for his study. His introduction states that disease does not exist solely as a biological entity, but that the perceptions a society holds about a disease-its victims and modes of transmission--impact on the use of that society's medical resources to treat the disease. Therefore, medicine is not only affected by social, political, and economic concerns, it is a part of them.

Brandt's work is divided into five chapters. The first chapter focuses on the attitudes of social reformers and physicians towards venereal disease and their attempts to control the sexual behavior patterns of society. The second and third chapters focus on the military's attempts to regulate the sexual behavior of its members. The fourth chapter deals with public health and venereal disease. Chapter five discusses venereal disease and antibiotics. The work contains illustrations of posters used by the military and public health authorities warning individuals of the hazards of venereal disease. An appendix of tables with statistical information regarding venereal disease is included. Also included is a list of manuscript sources, an extensive references section, a listing of journal abbreviations, and a general index.

Brookes, Barbara. Abortion in England 1900-1967. The Wellcome Institute Series in the History of Medicine. New York: Croom Helm, 1988. 195 p.

Brookes' study of abortion in England focuses on the social and legal history of abortion. She explores the factors which allowed the medical profession to gain control of the abortion decision. (Regina Morantz-Sanchez. Review of Abortion in England 1900-1967, by Barbara Brookes. In Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Health Sciences 44 (July 1989): 390.)

Bynum, W.F. and Roy Porter, eds. William Hunter and the Eighteenth-Century Medical World. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1985. 424 p.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

This work is a collection of essays which were initially presented as papers at an international symposium marking the 200th anniversary of William Hunter's death. The symposium was held at the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine in London from June 29-July 1, 1983. According to the introduction, William Hunter was a man of medicine who, despite his success, wealth, and important medical contributions, has thus far not achieved significant recognition in either scholarly or medical arenas.

Despite its title, the work is not devoted solely to essays about William Hunter and his contributions. The work is divided into four parts which do not have an equal number of essays in each. Part I, "Life," contains only two essays about Hunter. Part II, "Medical Education," includes discussions about medical education, hospitals and "the politics of health" in the eighteenth century. These essays are not limited to England, but include Prussia, Edinburgh, and Europe in general. Part III, "Anatomy and Physiology," contains two essays-one on vitalists of the eighteenth century and one which discusses William and John Hunter's contributions in the area of anatomy and physiology. Part IV, "Obstetrics," contains four essays. The first essay in this section focuses on popular beliefs about female sexual pleasure from the 16th through the 18th centuries. The remaining essays deal with William Hunter's contributions to the practice of obstetrics and his preference for "man-midwifery." This was a controversial issue in the history of medicine primarily because midwifery was traditionally viewed as a female occupation.

All essays in the work are signed and include references. The work also includes illustrations and a general index.

Carmichael, Ann G. Plague and the Poor in Renaissance Florence. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1986. 182 p.

Carmichael's study focuses on the impact of the plague, as well as other epidemic diseases, on the public health and social conditions in Florence during the Renaissance period. Included statistical and demographic data indicated that the poor were more inclined to suffer from epidemic diseases than other social classes. (Nancy G. Siraisi. Review of Plague and the Poor in Renaissance Florence, by Ann G. Carmichael. In Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Health Sciences 42 (January 1987): 91-93.)

Coleman, William. Death is a Social Disease: Public Health and Political Economy in Early Industrial France. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press, 1982. 322 p.

Coleman's work, Death is a Social Disease, is a study of the growth of the public health movement in France and the development of public health as a formal science. Primary focus is on the

intellectual aspects of the individuals who made public health a science. He also discusses how the efforts of these individuals to establish public health protocols were affected by the social and political ideologies of the time. Throughout his book, Coleman highlights the work of the most prominent hygienist of the time, Louis Rene' Villerme'.

Coleman's book is divided into three parts. Part I includes a discussion of the Paris medical community, the distribution of population in France, focusing on Paris, and the theories of Jean Baptiste Say and Simonde de Sismondi--the two leading political economists of the time. Part II focuses on "sociomedical investigations." This section includes a discussion of the mortality figures of French prisons and of the population of France in general. Coleman also includes an extensive discussion of the numerical method--its importance in medicine and its application to the "sociomedical problems" of the time in this section of his book. In Part III of his work, Coleman presents the perceptions of Villerme' as well as other social hygienists regarding the theory of political economy and the issue of public health.

References for this work are included in the main body of the work, not as a separate section. Also included are illustrations, tables, a bibliography, and general index.

Cook, Harold J. The Decline of the Old Medical Regime in Stuart London. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1986. 310 p.

Cook's work, The Decline of the Old Medical Regime in Stuart London, is a history of the London College of Physicians from 1630 to 1704. The College of Physicians had been granted legal power by Parliament to regulate the practice of medicine in England and to judge fellow practitioners. Cook demonstrates in his work how the social, economic, intellectual, and political changes in England during the seventeenth century led to a decline in the authority and finally a complete loss of power of the College. He confines his study to the London College of Physicians.

Cook's work is divided into six chapters. The first chapter focuses on the types of activities London physicians engaged in to make a living and emphasizes the extreme competitiveness among physicians. Chapter two deals with the London College of Physicians, its organization and its powers. The remaining four chapters are arranged chronologically and describe the gradual loss of authority of the London College of Physicians caused by the complex political, social, economic, and intellectual changes in England. There are four appendices. Appendix I, The College of Physicians, contains tabular data on the College of Physicians. Appendix II, College Regulatory Activity, contains tabular data on recorded cases of regulatory actions. Appendix III, English Royal Physicians, includes a partial list of official English royal physicians during the seventeenth century. Appendix IV, Statutes and Court Cases re the College of Physicians, is a list of

statutes and court cases of the College. The work is illustrated and contains a selected bibliography and general index.

Delaney, Janice, Mary Jane Lupton, and Emily Toth. The Curse: A Cultural History of Menstruation. Rev. Chicago, IL: University of Illinois Press, 1988. 334 p.

This work is a revision of the 1976 work of the same title. The original work explored the myths, physical facts, and legends surrounding menstruation and menopause. The revised edition, which is not as comprehensive as the first, provides additonal material on the topic. (Sally Mitchell. Review of The Curse: A Cultural History of Menstruation, by Janice Delaney, Mary Jane Lupton, and Emily Toth. In Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Health Sciences 44 (April 1989): 262-263.)

Duffy, John. The Sanitarians: A History of American Public Health. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press, 1990. 330 p.

Duffy's book, The Sanitarians, is a narrative history of the development of American public health services. Duffy's account spans approximately four centuries--from the late 1700s to approximately 1988. He takes into consideration the political, social, and economic factors that affected the development of the American public health program.

The work is divided into nineteen chapters, which are essentially organized chronologically. Each chapter has a list of references at the end. A separate bibliography and general index are included.

Gottfried, Robert S. Doctors and Medicine in Medieval England 1340-1530. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1986. 359 p.

As stated by Gottfried in his introduction, the work "is a study of English doctors and medicine from the Black Death to the foundation of the Royal College of Physicians." The dates for these two events are 1348 and 1518, respectively. Gottfried further states that the Black Death had such a pronounced negative impact on the medical community of England that it never fully recovered. The Black Death led to the deaths of many great physicians, medical teachers, and authors. With the deaths of these individuals, much of the existing knowledge about medicine also died. Those who were left tried to treat the victims of the plague as well as they could, but their knowledge and skills were no match for the new viruses. Gottfried contends that this situation was one of the reasons for the rise of the surgeon. The other reason was the great fondness medieval kings had for war. Surgeons frequently accompanied troops to war so that they could

tend to their wounds. Surgeons, according to Gottfried, came to enjoy a privileged position in society. However, this state of affairs did not last. Surgeons lost their privileged position in society for two reasons. These reasons included limited opportunities for military service for surgeons and the introduction of new ideas about anatomy and physiology from Italy to England. These new ideas revolved around the physician, not the surgeon. A final blow was dealt when the Royal College of Physicians was founded in 1518--an organization which excluded surgeons. The organization also found favor with the reigning monarch, Henry VIII, which further limited the influence of surgeons.

Gottfried relates the above story in eight chapters which are essentially organized chronologically. The first two chapters deal with the structure of medical practice and the position each practitioner held in society during the mid-1300s to the mid-1400s. Chapter three deals with court physicians. Chapter four focuses on surgeons and war. Chapter six also discusses surgeons, but focuses on various operative techniques. Chapter five discusses the "physic" or traditional physician. Chapter seven discusses the position that physicians, surgeons, barber-surgeons, and apothecaries held in society. Gottfried contends that all of the above, with the exception of the apothecary, held middle-class positions. Chapter eight focuses on three ideas--the importance of Italian medical ideas, the state of the medical profession prior to the formation of the Royal College of Physicians, and the formation and powers of the Royal College of Physicians. The chapters in Gottfried's work which best illustrate the relationship between medicine and society are chapters one, two, and five.

Gottfreid's work is illustrated, includes tables, and contains extensive references in the form of footnotes in the text. There is a separate bibliography which is divided into primary and secondary sources and a general index.

Haller, John S. American Medicine in Transition 1840-1910. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press, 1981. 457 p.

American Medicine in Transition 1840-1910, by John S. Haller, is a study of the changes that took place in American medicine during the last half of the nineteenth century. In his account, Haller discusses the impact that the new technologies and ideas had on the practice of medicine, focusing on the changing relationship physicians had with their patients and society in general.

Haller's work is organized topically into nine chapters. The opening chapter discusses some of the traditional medical beliefs as well as some of the new theories introduced during the nineteenth century. The remaining chapters focus on topics such as male midwives, the relationship between pharmacists and physicians, methods of taking blood specimens from patients,

medical education, the economic and ethical aspects of medicine, the impact of Darwin's theory of evolution on medicine and society, and transcendental medicine.

Haller's text is illustrated and contains extensive references. There are two appendices included. Appendix A is a table listing the states and territories with physician-population ratio information for each area. Appendix B is a table showing the number of physicians, clergy, and lawyers in each state or territory, their respective ratios to the population in each state or territory, and the mortality figures for 1870. A selected bibliography and general index are also included in this work.

Jacquart, Danielle and Claude Thomasset. Sexuality and Medicine in the Middle Ages. Translated by Matthew Adamson. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1988. 242 p.

The purpose of Jacquart and Thomasset's work, Sexuality and Medicine in the Middle Ages, is to demonstrate the relationship between medicine, society, and the culture of the Middle Ages by examining the medical texts of the time. The authors state that the function of reproduction was of primary concern to both medieval physicians and theologians, therefore examining the issue of sexuality during that period is a reasonable choice of topic. The authors also define the relationship between medicine and theology during the Middle Ages. The text includes excerpts from the writings of Galen and Avicenna as well as other physicians. There are also excerpts from works by theologians and authors of romantic and erotic literature.

The work is divided into three main sections. The first section focuses on perceptions of anatomy and physiology as well as the influence that medical texts had on perceptions of the body. Section two is essentially a history of Eastern and Western erotic art. Section three deals with topics such as impotence, hysteria, and, finally, how female sexuality came to be viewed as corrupt and diseased. The text is illustrated; it includes references at the end, and has a general index.

Lansbury, Coral. The Old Brown Dog: Women, Workers, and Vivisection in Edwardian England. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press, 1985. 212 p.

Lansbury has chosen as the basis for her discussion a series of anti-vivisection riots that took place in London's Battersea District in 1907. These riots were known as the "Brown Dog Riots." They were centered around the statue of a brown dog which had been vivisected at London University. A group of London University medical students who came to destroy the statue battled with a group comprised of suffragettes, anti-vivisectionists, and trade unionists who tried to defend it. Lansbury's thesis is that although the riots appeared to be in protest of the vivisection of

the dog, they represented more complex issues. The plight of the dog was symbolic of some of the major social issues of the time. These issues included labor struggles, the social and legal status of women, pornography, animal rights, medical abuse of women and the poor, and the responsibilities of health care professionals. Lansbury has chosen excerpts from historical accounts, fiction, and the pornographic literature of the time to act as verbal illustrations of her ideas. The work includes references and a general index.

Loudon, Irvine. Medical Care and the General Practitioner 1750-1850. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1986. 354 p.

Irvine Loudon's book, Medical Care and the General Practitioner 1750-1850, is a study of general practitioners from the mid-eighteenth century to the mid-nineteenth century. The major emphasis of the text is on the social and economic aspects of medical practice.

The text is divided into two parts. The first part of the book deals with the predecessors of general practitioners during the period 1750-1810. The second part deals with the period of medical reform and the rise of the general practitioner, focusing on the period 1794-1850. The references for this work are included as footnotes to the text. There are eight appendices in this volume. Appendix I is a list of books purchased by a London medical student in 1811 during his hospital rotation. Appendix II is a list of books and stationary purchased by a surgical student in 1826. Appendix III is a glossary of pharmaceutical terms and measurements. Appendix IV lists various counties in England and Wales, their population, the number of medical men, and the ratio of medical men to population during 1841. Appendix V lists the population of selected towns in England and Wales, the number of medical men, chemists and druggists, and the ratio of physicians to population in 1841. This appendix claims to include nurses and midwives, but there is no listing for them. Appendix VI lists selected male occupations in England and Wales in 1841. Appendix VII contains information regarding the ratio of medical practitioners to the population in England and Wales during the period 1841-1971. Appendix VIII contains brief biographical information regarding some of the practitioners mentioned in the text. This work also includes tables, a select bibliography and general index.

MacDonald, Michael. Mystical Bedlam: Madness, Anxiety, and Healing in Seventeenth-Century England. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1981. 323 p.

Mystical Bedlam, by Michael MacDonald, is a social history of insanity in England during the seventeenth century. In his work, MacDonald presents the ordinary layman's concept of insanity, its

causes and methods of treatment. The combination of religion, magic, and scientific beliefs regarding insanity are examined in this book. MacDonald has used as the basis for his study the casebooks of Richard Napier, a seventeenth century astrological physician. Approximately two thousand cases of mentally disturbed patients were examined by MacDonald to provide information for this book.

This work includes a guide to the tables, maps, and figures used in the book. There are five appendices in this work. Appendix A includes information about the age and sex of Napier's mentally disturbed patients. Appendix B contains information regarding the yearly incidence of mental disorders. Appendix C lists stresses reported by Napier's patients. Appendix D lists psychological symptoms of Napier's patients. Appendix E is a cross tabulation of the psychological symptoms. An extensive notes section is included as well as a bibliography of manuscript sources, an index of printed sources, and a general index.

Macloed, Roy and Milton Lewis, eds. Disease, Medicine, and Empire: Perspectives on Western Medicine and the Experience of European Expansion. London: Routledge, 1988. 339 p.

This work is a collection of essays which demonstrate how medicine was used as a tool in European imperialism. The essays focus on British, French, and German tropical expansionism during the nineteenth century. The work is divided into three parts, each of which contains five essays. Part I includes an essay about tropical medicine, which was a newly emerging specialty area in Britain in the late 1800s. The essay deals primarily with two of the major investigators of tropical diseases, Patrick Manson and Ronald Ross, their collaboration and eventually conflicting theories regarding tropical medicine. The remaining essays in the first section deal with French, German, and British government policies regarding medicine and tropical diseases in their respective colonies. Part II opens with an essay on the dominance of political objectives over any potential good the application of medical knowledge could bring about. This opening essay focused on British colonies. Three of the essays in Part II focus on the organization of the medical profession into professional associations and the attitude of the government and society in general towards physicians. One essay in this section deals with perceptions of health as related to climate in Queensland. Part III of this work focuses on specific diseases such as smallpox, sleeping sickness, typhus and cholera, their effect on society, and the government policies instituted to assist in combating the diseases. Each disease is discussed in a separate essay. The final essay in this section deals with infant health in South Wales. All essays are signed and include references. A separate bibliography and general index are included.

McBride, David M. Integrating the City of Medicine: Blacks in Philadelphia Health Care, 1910-1965. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1989. 285 p.

McBride's study is an account of the black medical community in Philadelphia and the changes that occurred during the period of segregation in the early twentieth century to the integration of the 1960s. He focuses on the social, technological, and political factors which influenced this transformation. (Leo O'Hara. Review of Integrating the City of Medicine: Blacks in Philadelphia Health Care, 1910-1965, by David M. McBride. In Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Health Sciences 45 (April 1990): 248-250.)

McLaren, Angus. Sexuality and Social Order: The Debate Over the Fertility of Women and Workers in France, 1770-1920. New York: Holmes and Meier, 1983. 226 p.

McLaren's work is a history of the birth control issue in France and the influence of politics on family planning. An examination is also conducted on the influence of the Catholic Church and physicians on the issue of contraception. (Janet Golden. Review of Sexuality and Social Order: The Debate Over the Fertility of Women and Workers in France, 1770-1920, by Angus McLaren. In Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Health Sciences 39 (July 1984): 388-389.)

Moldow, Gloria. Women Doctors in Gilded-Age Washington: Race, Gender, and Professionalization. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press, 1987. 246 p.

The setting for Moldow's work is Washington, D.C. during the 1880s and 1890s. Washington, D.C., according to Moldow, was the center for scientific, educational, and cultural growth during that time period. The city also had the reputation of being essentially a land of opportunity, so to speak, for professional women. Moldow states that women from various professional backgrounds--law, medicine, and education--came to Washington hoping to achieve the same level of success and recognition as their male counterparts. Her account focuses on female physicians and female medical students, both black and white, who came to Washington hoping to achieve this goal. Moldow's narrative, however, is not of the success with which these individuals met, but with their disappointments. She recounts the difficulties women faced in gaining entrance into medical school, the prejudices they faced while in class from their male instructors and male classmates, and the difficulty in obtaining post-graduate clinical training positions (internships). In response to the difficulty of obtaining internships in existing hospitals, women set up and managed their own medical clinics so

that they could gain the necessary clinical experience. Also included in her chapters are the difficulties female physicians faced when they attempted to join existing professional medical associations. She states that it took approximately sixteen years for women to be accepted into the District of Columbia's Medical Society (94). Moldow also states that women also formed their own professional medical organizations (134).

As stated earlier, information is included regarding black females entering the medical profession. Black females faced the same obstacles as white females in regards to their education. The post-graduate clinical experience of black females differed somewhat from those of white females. According to Moldow, a smaller percentage of black female physicians served internships. Some hospitals refused to admit black female interns entirely. Black women also faced more difficulty in establishing private practices than white females (129-130). It appears that black and white women, although facing similar obstacles, did not choose to join forces, but chose to fight on their own (94-95).

Moldow's work contains extensive references, illustrations, a bibliography, and a general index.

Nutton, Vivian, ed. Medicine at the Courts of Europe, 1500-1837. London: Routledge, 1990. 301 p.

This collection of essays is a result of a conference held at the Herzog August Bibliothek, Wofenbuttel in September of 1986. The conference topic was court medicine. The objective of these essays is to provide an overview of court medicine, its practitioners, and problems. The essays provide insight regarding the diseases from which rulers and their courts suffered, the individuals who treated them, and the positions these individuals occupied within court society.

The nine essays in Nutton's work cover material dealing with the sixteenth through the nineteenth century. The opening essay focuses on diseases found at the royal courts in general. Separate essays cover the practice of medicine and the role of the physician at the Papal court, the German court, the Russian court at the time of Catherine the Great, and the French court before and during the French Revolution. Other topics include the practice of Paracelsian medicine and its reception by monarchs and other physicians, state regulation of medical practice and the credentialing of physicians in Prussia, and the image of court physicians as expressed in the private diaries and correspondence of selected authors.

All essays are signed and include references. A general index is included.

Park, Katharine. Doctors and Medicine in Early Renaissance Florence. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1985. 298 p.

Park's work, Doctors and Medicine in Early Renaissance Florence, is a study of the effect of the Black Death on the medical organization and medical profession in Florence. She also discusses medical practitioners and the practice of medicine in Florence during the century after 1348. The three major areas which Park examines are: the variety and accessibility of medical care available to the population of Florence, the negative effects of the plague on the medical profession of Florence, and the medical institutions and other practices which were part of the corporate culture of the north Italian city-states.

There are six chapters in Park's book. The first chapter discusses the organization of the medical profession. Chapter two contains information about the number and type of physicians in Florence. Chapter three focuses on the attitude toward medical treatment and doctor-patient relationships. Chapter four outlines career options and practice building for physicians in Florence. Chapter five covers the social and economic status of physicians in Florence. Chapter six deals with the cultural and intellectual interests of Florentine physicians.

There are four appendices. The first contains information regarding Florentine names, dates, places, and money. The second outlines the medical curriculum at the University of Bologna in 1405. The third is a list of physicians in the Catasto of 1427. The fourth is an index to doctors' letters. A bibliography and general index are included.

Porter, Roy, ed. Patients and Practitioners: Lay Perceptions of Medicine in Pre-Industrial Society. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1985. 356 p.

The essays in this work provide a historical perspective of illness as perceived by the patient. These illnesses range in severity from minor ailments to fatal sickness. Topics include meanings that were attached to illness, popular medical beliefs and practices, the dissemination of popular medical knowledge, and doctor-patient relationships. All essays relate to England in the 17th and 18th century. Essays are signed and include references. A general index is included.

Porter, Roy. Health For Sale: Quackery in England, 1660-1850. Manchester, England: Manchester University Press, 1989. 280 p.

In this work, Porter focuses on the prevalence of quack practice in England from 1660 to 1850. He includes a discussion which explains the difference between quacks and regular physicians. (Anita Guerrini. Review of Health For Sale: Quackery in England, 1660-1850, by Roy Porter. In Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Health Sciences 45 (October 1989): 651-652.)

Ramsey, Matthew. Professional and Popular Medicine in France, 1770-1830: The Social World of Medical Practice. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1988. 406 p.

According to the preface, this text is part of a larger and continuing study of the history of popular and official medicine in France. The text is divided into three parts. Part I focuses on the organization of the medical profession from the period of the Old Regime through the Revolutionary period. Part II deals with popular medicine and the wide variety of "irregular practitioners" who treated patients. Part III discusses the relationship between medical practitioners and society and the economic aspect of medical practice.

Four appendices are included. Appendix A includes information regarding the number of French medical personnel in the nineteenth century. Appendix B lists itinerant empirics during the period 1802-1844. Appendix C lists French remedy sellers during the period 1773-1830. Appendix D lists some empirics and their occupations during the period 1775-1838. Extensive references are included at the back of the text as well as a glossary and note on French money. The text is illustrated and contains tables and maps as well as a general index.

Richardson, Ruth. Death, Dissection, and the Destitute. New York: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1987. 426 p.

Richardson's study focuses on the problems encountered in attempting to obtain corpses for anatomical dissection in Britain during the eighteenth and nineteenth century. She contends that the poor were victimized during this time period because, unable to pay for burial, they were forced to allow the remains of their family members to be sent to the anatomy schools for dissection. (Thomas R. Forbes. Review of Death, Dissection, and the Destitute, by Ruth Richardson. In Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Health Sciences 44 (January 1989): 121-122.)

Riley, James C. The Eighteenth Century Campaign to Avoid Disease. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1987. 213 p.

Riley's work, The Eighteenth Century Campaign to Avoid Disease, is a study of the relationship between disease and the environment and the attempts made to change the environment to limit exposure to disease causing agents. He also examines the effect of these changes on the mortality rate during this period. The geographic areas covered in this volume include France, Britain, Germany, North America, Spain, Russia, Italy, and the East and West Indies. Source materials for this study included

studies performed by various eighteenth century physicians and environmentalists regarding the disease-environment relationship. This work includes a bibliography and general index.

Risse, Guenter B. Hospital Life in Enlightenment Scotland: Care and Teaching at the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1986. 450 p.

Guenter B. Risse, in his book, Hospital Life in Enlightenment Scotland, recounts the experiences of the sick poor and their physicians at the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh during the period 1750 to 1800. The sources of information used in compiling this history include hospital records, student casebooks, and information from official academic regulations and student enrollment records from the University of Edinburgh. In the opening chapters, Risse deals with the history of the voluntary hospital movement in Britain and the development of the Edinburgh Infirmary. The next section describes the hospital staff--the types of positions available, the qualifications necessary to fill them, and a general idea of the wages for each position. This section also includes a description of the wards into which the hospital was divided.

Risse then moves on to describe the admission process of the patient, the types of diseases for which individuals were admitted, diagnostic techniques, and treatments. The final sections in the book describe the Edinburgh Infirmary's role as a teaching institution and an analyze its clinical instruction program for medical students.

There are four appendices in this work. They are; Appendix A-Sources (student casebooks), Appendix B-Selected Clinical Cases, Appendix C-Clinical Teaching (includes criteria to be met before M.D. degree is granted and lists criteria for taking history from the patient), and Appendix D-Drug Usage at the Infirmary. This work includes tables and graphs as well as a general index.

Rosenberg, Charles E. The Care of Strangers: The Rise of America's Hospital System. New York: Basic Books, 1987. 437 p.

In his book, The Care of Strangers, Charles Rosenberg traces the history of the American hospital system from the 1800s to the twentieth century. He states that the evolution of the modern hospital reflects the interaction of technology, social attitudes, economics, and the values of an increasingly self-conscious medical profession. He also states that he has attempted to see the hospital and medicine through the eyes of various individuals affiliated with it. Such individuals include nurses, orderlies, patients, cooks, and physicians. Rosenberg's history reflects the perception of the hospital by society while at the same time describing the society that exists within the hospital.

The Care of Strangers is organized chronologically and is

divided into two parts. The first part covers the period 1800 to 1850. The first three chapters describe the hospital as it existed before the Civil War. Part II covers the period 1850-1920. This section opens with chapter four which describes the social forces behind hospital growth. Chapters five through twelve are arranged by topic. These chapters deal with issues such as scientific medicine and the hospital, medicine and medical education, professionalization of nursing, paying patients, patterns of authority, and a description of hospital wards. The final chapters of the work focus on the hospital of the twentieth century.

There are extensive references provided at the back of the text. Other features include a bibliographic essay, a general index, and illustrations.

Starr, Paul. The Social Transformation of American Medicine. New York: Basic Books, 1982. 514 p.

The Social Transformation of American Medicine, by Paul Starr is a history of the social and economic development of American Medicine. In his explanation of how the medical profession evolved from a position of minor significance in society to the position it occupies today, Starr takes into consideration the cultural, economic, and political forces that contributed to this change.

Starr's work is divided into two major sections which he labels Book One and Book Two. These divisions reflect the two major movements in the development of American medicine. Book One focuses on the rise of medical authority and the organization of the profession. Book Two focuses on medicine's transformation into an industry and the role of corporations and the state. The work at first appears to be organized chronologically, but closer examination reveals that both topical and chronological organization is used. The time span covered is 1760 to 1980. There are extensive references and a general index included in this work.

Towler, Jean and Joan Bramall. Midwives in History and Society. Dover, NH: Croom Helm, 1986. 318 p.

Towler and Bramall's work is a history of midwives from the ancient period to the present. The purpose of the work is to replace the negative image of midwifery with information regarding the positive effects midwives have had. (Judith Walzer Leavitt. Review of Midwives in History and Society, by Jean Towler and Joan Bramall. In Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Health Sciences 42 (July 1987): 387-388.)

Verbrugge, Martha H. Able-Bodied Womanhood, Personal Health

and Social Change in Nineteenth-Century Boston. New York: Oxford University Press, 1988. 297 p.

Verbrugge's work is a study of Boston's nineteenth-century middle-class white females and how they came to understand their own illnesses and health problems. This study demonstrates the relationship between popular culture and health reform and, at the same time, is a commentary on medicine's power over females and their bodies. (Susan Reverby. Review of Able-Bodied Womanhood, Personal Health and Social Change in Nineteenth-Century Boston, by Martha H. Berbrugge. In Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Health Sciences 44 (April 1989): 255-256.)

Waddington, Ivan. The Medical Profession in the Industrial Revolution. Dublin, Ireland: Gill and Macmillan, 1984. 236 p.

The Medical Profession in the Industrial Revolution, is a study of the changes that occurred in the medical profession in England during the nineteenth century. Waddington examines the relationship between these changes and the social, economic, and political changes that were taking place at the same time.

The book is divided into three parts. The first part focuses on the organization of the medical profession and the changes that were taking place within it. The second part is a discussion of attempts at medical reform and the 1858 Medical Act. The third part deals with some of the major factors which led to medicine's development as a modern profession. This work also includes references, a separate bibliography section, and a general index.

Webster, Charles, ed. Biology, Medicine, and Society 1840-1940. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1981. 344 p.

This work is a collection of essays, most of which were presented at a conference held by the Past and Present Society and the British Society for the History of Science on September 29, 1978. The conference title was "The Roots of Sociobiology." The essays in this work, as indicated by the title, the relationship between the biological sciences, medicine, and society.

There are nine essays included in this work. The first two focus on women's health and infant mortality in England during the mid-eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century. Several of the essays have as their basis the theory of evolution. The two final essays explore the relationship between intelligence and class. All of the essays are signed and include references. This work also contains a general index.

Woods, Robert and John Woodward, eds. Urban Disease and Mortality in Nineteenth-Century England. New York: St. Martin's

Press, 1984. 255 p.

This work is a collection of essays which attempt to explore the reasons for the decline of the mortality rate in England and Wales during the nineteenth century. In order to provide a broad overview of this issue, the editors have chosen to include material from the areas of history, geography, and demography.

There are eight chapters in this work. The first chapter deals with the major factors which impact on the mortality level as well as with Thomas McKeown's theory on this issue. The second chapter discusses the mortality patterns of England and Wales from a demographic viewpoint. The third chapter examines the role of medicine on the mortality rates in cities. Chapters four and five deal with the effects of tuberculosis and typhus on the mortality rate during the last half of the nineteenth century. Chapter six focuses on infant mortality in Bradford. Chapters seven and eight deal with the relationship between disease and the environment and the effects of that relationship on the mortality rate.

All of the essays in this volume are signed and include references. In addition to tables, this work also includes a bibliography and a general index.

V

PERIODICALS AND REVIEWING SOURCES

Bulletin of the History of Medicine. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press. 1933-. Quarterly. Gert H. Brieger and Jerome J. Bylebyl, eds.

The Bulletin of the History of Medicine publishes articles which analyze advances in medical science, examine changes in the practice of medicine, and focus on the relationship that exists between society, culture, and medicine through the course of time. This journal does include critical book reviews of English and foreign language titles. This journal is indexed in Index Medicus, Science Citation Index, Social Science Citation Index, America: History and Life, Historical Abstracts, and Arts and Humanities Citation Index.

ISIS. Philadelphia: History of Science Society. 1912-. 5 Issues per year. Ronald Numbers, ed.

ISIS is a referred international journal published by the History of Science Society. It contains articles relating to the history of science and its influence on society and culture. Book reviews are also published in this journal. This journal is indexed in Humanities Index, Index Medicus, Social Science Citation Index, America: History and Life, and Arts and Humanities Citation Index.

Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Health Sciences. New Haven, CT: Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences. 1946-. Quarterly. Robert J.T. Joy, ed.

The Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Health Sciences publishes articles relating to the history of medicine and related sciences. Critical book reviews of English and foreign language titles are included in this journal. This journal is indexed in Index Medicus, Historical Abstracts, America: History and Life, and Science Citation Index.

Medical History. London, England: Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine. 1957-. W.F. Bynum and V. Nutton, eds.

This journal publishes articles dealing with the history and bibliography of medicine and related sciences. Book reviews are included in this journal. This journal is indexed in Historical

Abstracts, Index Medicus, and America: History and Life.

Social History of Medicine. Society for the Social History of Medicine. Oxford: Oxford University Press. 1970-. Ann Digby and Richard Smith, eds.

This journal was formerly published as the Society for the Social History of Medicine Bulletin. In 1987 the title changed to the Social History of Medicine. Articles focusing on all aspects of health, illness, and medical treatment are published in this journal.

VI

ASSOCIATIONS

American Association for the History of Medicine. Boston, MA. Founded in 1925. Annual meeting.

Boston University School of Medicine
80 E. Concord St.
Boston, MA 02118-2394 Phone: (617)638-4328

There are approximately 1300 members of this association. Membership is comprised of physicians and other individuals with professional or vocational interest in the history of medicine. This group promotes research, study, and writing in the history of medicine, public health, dentistry, pharmacy, nursing, allied health professions, and medical social work. Publications include: Bulletin of the History of Medicine, Membership Directory, Newsletter, and Research-in-Progress.

American Historical Association (AHA). Washington, D.C.. Founded in 1884. Annual conference.

400 A St., S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003 Phone: (202)544-2422

There are approximately 13,000 members of this association. Membership is comprised of professional historians, educators, and other individuals interested in promoting historical studies and collecting and preserving old manuscripts. This organization also conducts research and educational programs. Publications include: American Historical Association-Perspectives, American Historical Review, Doctoral Dissertations in History, Grants and Fellowships of Interest to Historians, Guide to Departments of History, Proceedings, Recently Published Articles, and Careers for Students of History and pamphlets.

European Association of Museums of the History of Medical Sciences (EAMHMS). Paris, France. Founded in 1984. Biennial Congress.

Fondation Marcel Merieux
5, boulevard de Montparnasse
F-75006 Paris, France

There are approximately 150 members of this organization. The language of the organization is French, but correspondence is in

English. It is a multinational group. Membership includes collectors, museum curators, and individuals involved in history of medical science. The purpose is to facilitate communication among curators and collectors. Publications include: Bulletin. Publications are in English and French.

International Academy of the History of Medicine. London, England. Founded in 1962. Semiannual meeting with symposium.

Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine
183 Euston Rd.
London NW1 2BP, England

There are approximately 100 members of this organization. The group is multinational and the languages are French and German, but correspondence is in English. Membership is comprised of scholars who have made contributions to the history of medicine. Publications include: Acta Academiae Internationalis Historiae Medicine, Medica, and four issues of Analecta Medico-Historica, 1966-1968. The purpose of this organization is to encourage high-level scientific studies in the history of medicine and related sciences.

Society for the Social History of Medicine. Manchester, England. Founded 1969. Annual conference with periodic day conferences.

Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine
Maths Tower
University of Manchester
Manchester M13 9PL, England

There are approximately 600 members of this multinational organization. Membership is comprised of professionals in medical, historical, sociological, and related disciplines. The purpose of the organization is to promote the study of the social history of medicine and its relationship to patients, physicians, and health care professionals. Publications include: Social History of Medicine (English language journal).

ENDNOTES

[1]William K. Beatty, "Why Study Medical History?," JAMA 264 (December 5, 1990): 2816,2820.

Judith Walzer Leavitt, "Medicine in Context: A Review Essay of the History of Medicine," American Historical Review 95 (December 1990): 1471-1484.

Erich H. Loewy, "Teaching the History of Medicine to Medical Students," Journal of Medical Education 60 (September 1985): 692-695.

"Medicine Without Its History" (editorial), Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences 33 (October 1978): 467-468.

Mullan, Fitzhugh, "Literature of Medicine," JAMA 263 (May 16, 1990): 2651-2652.

[2]Arthur Schlefman, History of Medicine: Reference and Research Subject Analysis With Bibliography (Washington, D.C.: Abbe Publishers Association, 1986).

[3]Leslie T. Morton, A Medical Bibliography 4th ed. (Aldershot, Hampshire, England: Gower Publishing Company, 1983).

[4]Jonathon Erlen, The History of the Health Care Sciences and Health Care, 1700-1980: A Selective Annotated Bibliography (New York: Garland Publishing, 1984).

[5]Bibliography of the History of Medicine (Bethesda, MD: National Library of Medicine, 1964-).

[6]Current Work in the History of Medicine (London, England: Wellcome Historical Medical Library, 1954-).

[7]Encyclopedial Americana, International Edition, (Danbury, CT: Grolier, 1988).

[8]Encyclopedia Britannica, 15th Ed., (Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., 1988).

[9]Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Health Sciences, (New Haven, CT: Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Health Sciences, 1946-).

[10]Bulletin of the History of Medicine, (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1933-).